

Measures, French, Harris, of Wake, colored, and others opposed it.

Mr. Ingram favored the motion to postpone.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Vest called the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the motion to postpone was adopted by the following ballot:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashworth, Carson, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, Hicks, Hixson, Holcomb, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davis, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Mayo, of Wayne, Moore, of Harris, Nicholson, Palmer, Fox, Price, Proctor, Robbins, Siegert, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Sweet, Vest, Welch, Williams, of Harlow, Williams, of Wilmington.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Arco, Bauner, Barnett, Blair, Bowman, Cawthron, Cherry, Cowling, Eiling, Fortner, Foster, Franklin, French, Harris, of Wake, Harris, Rodgin, Hoffman, Hudgins, Ladin, Long, of Richmond, Maloney, Moore, Moore, of Clayton, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Stiles, Sykes, White, Willie, and Wilson.

On motion the House then adjourned.

#### SENATE.

SAFETY, March 20, 1869.

The rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the New Hanover Laborers' and Farmers' Association was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Martindale, the rules were suspended and the bill to charter a Railroad from Plymouth to Edenton was taken up and the second time.

Mr. Shoffner moved to amend the bill, providing that the bill be submitted to a direct vote of the people for approval—Rejected.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill its second reading resulted, yeas 11, nays 11.

The bill to charter a Railroad from Edenton to Suffolk was read a second time.

Mr. Shoffner offered the same amendment to this bill that he did to the Wilmington and Edenton bill.

Mr. Shoffner said he expected the amendment would be voted down—he desired to make a record of this matter as a Representative of the people—he was opposed to taxing the people without their consent.

He referred to the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, and the action of that Convention withholding from the people the privilege of voting on said ordinance. He characterized the ordinance and the action of the Convention as dishonorable.

Mr. Martindale reminded Mr. S. that the war was over, and had nothing to do with the bill before the Senate.

The amendment was rejected. Yeas 11, nays 20.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill—resulted in yeas 20, nays 10.

Resolution directing the Treasurer to pay R. S. Tucker and others certain claims held by them against the State was taken up, read, and debated at length.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend the justice of the claims—Mr. Brogden, in a lengthy speech, opposing them, and charging Senators with having been bribed by Mr. Tucker, invited to his store, and thus influenced to believe the claims just.

Mr. Welker replied sharply to Mr. Brogden—he, Mr. W., denied that he had been "bribed"—he referred to Mr. Brogden's position as a State officer during the rebellion—now Mr. Brogden had turned State's evidence, and such evidence he was disposed to accept.

He characterized Mr. Brogden's attack upon Mr. Tucker—by calling him, Tucker, a Shylock and Sharper—as indecent and unkind.

Mr. Davis defended his position as a friend of the claims—the evidence that the claims were just was before the Senate. He looked upon the attack of the Senator from Wayne upon Mr. Tucker and others, in calling them Shylocks and Sharpers, as rather unmanly.

The argument of Mr. Davis was urged with force and earnestness on behalf of the claims, while he would repudiate all claims in favor of the rebellion.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20, 1869.

Coffee Mayo, colored, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill appropriating \$12,000 to the University was postponed until the common school bill should be passed.

Mr. French moved to postpone the consideration of that motion until Monday next. Carried.

Bill to amend the act to incorporate the Trustees of North Carolina College was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays none.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Co-operative Land and Building Association was next reached and passed its several readings.

Bill to establish a public ferry across the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear river was next taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Gibson Lodge of A. Y. M., at Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Resolution in favor of Robt. B. Wood, Jr., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize R. King, late Sheriff of Robeson county, to collect taxes, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate independent Telegraph Co. was next taken up.

After some debate the bill passed its second reading, and was referred to a Special Committee of five.

The bill to incorporate the Southern Land Company was taken up and passed.

Mr. Whitley submitted a joint report from the committee appointed to investigate the operations of the Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the report was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print 400 copies.

#### SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Agricultural Society.

This bill elicited quite a long discussion.

House adjourned until Monday morning without definite action.

#### SENATE.

MONDAY, March 22, 1869.

The report of the Joint Committee to investigate the operations of the Treasurer was made a long, dry report, which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 400 copies for the use of the members.

The matter of investigation consisted of charges that the Treasurer and Mr. Prynn had jointly speculated in the sale of the bonds of the State, and in a discount their claims of *pro tem*; and, also, in relation to the bonds issued for Penitentiary purposes. The committee reported no fraud—*all fair dealing*. The correspondence and the different official orders are embraced in the report. The report is voluminous.

On the question to concur, Mr. Sweet thought the proposition to print a flagrant waste of money.

The committee had been eminently successful in making out a report which whitewashed the Treasurer. Mr. Sweet had made no charges against the Treasurer. He had heard of none.

as to himself and Mr. Prynn. Upon the oath of the Treasurer, Mr. S. had made statements—he had repeated only so much as the Treasurer had stated. He did not charge the Treasurer with perjury, he had corrected his sworn testimony. Yet, upon his sworn statement, the presentation had been made.

The committee say the Treasurer acted with prudence and caution—when no charge had been made. Mr. Sweet opposed the creation of the committee, because he well knew it was for the purpose of whitewashing the conduct of the Treasurer. The committee say that, in regard to the Penitentiary bonds, the Treasurer acted with prudence and caution. He took a bold and broad issue with the committee, and contended that in the disposition of the bonds the Treasurer had evaded the laws and act authorizing the issue of the bonds. The assumed defense of the Treasurer, by the committee, that he acted as *pro tem*, was untenable, and would not be sustained.

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Cape Fear Agricultural Society was taken up.

Mr. French offered a substitute for the whole matter.

Some little debate the substitute was adopted and the bill passed its several readings.

CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Rockingham, Caswell and Stokes was taken up. [The bill makes the road a State work, and asks for \$2,000,000. The Governor appointing nine Directors.]

Mr. Welch offered an amendment submitting the proposition to a vote of the people.

Mr. Welch said if his amendment was adopted he would vote for the bill, otherwise he would not.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Barnett called the previous question.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis the yeas and nays were called on the motion for the question, and the House sustained the call by yeas 45, nays 24.

The question recurring upon Mr. Welch's amendment. Lost.

The bill then passed its third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Arco, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Cawthron, Fox, Farrow, Eiling, Eiling, Farrow, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Harris, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hodges, Hudgins, Ingram, Jenkins, Kelly, of Harris, Kelly, of Wake, Kelly, of Moore, Kim, J. Ladin, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Mayo, Moore, of Harris, Moore, of Clayton, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Stiles, Sykes, White, Willie, Wilson—45.

Nays—Messrs. Durham, Ferebee, French, Gibson, Harris, of Franklin, Hicks, Hicks, High, Hixson, Hodgins, Hoffman, Humphries, J. H. Jones, Long, of Chatham, Chatham, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Parker, Parker, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, Stanton, Sweet, Welch, Whitley—24.

Mr. J. Durham the resolutions were suspended and the bill to cure certain irregularities in the mode of commencing certain actions and to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill appropriating \$12,000 to the University.

The question recurring upon the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was postponed until the common school bill should pass.

Mr. J. H. Jones hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail.

Mr. Durham said there was a resolution on the calendar instructing the Superintendent of Public Works to report what repairs were needed, and what amount was necessary to be expended for that purpose. He hoped the bill would be postponed until that report was made, in order that the House might see what was needed.

Mr. Malone took the floor in opposition to the motion to reconsider.

This appropriation is an outrage upon the people of the State. The gentlemen who argued this question speak of necessary repairs, but when you read the bill, it provides for \$12,000 for the current expenses—and not repairs. What are the current expenses? It means the salaries of the professors. I am told they have from \$3,000 to \$5,000. And I am told that this board has employed five or six professors, at a large salary—and this before a single pupil had entered the College. Indeed I have heard of one of the professors being of the name of the State of Alabama.

As to who they are and where they are, we cannot tell, but certain it is they have been employed—and that gentlemen cannot disguise the fact that the object of this bill is to pay these professors a salary.

But let us reason upon it. You do not propose to move West. You know of no good cotton or tobacco land that is cheaper than your own plantation. Besides, you have no money to go on. If you leave your children anything, they must have it next year when you talk of moving to the West.

You drain those acres of the last tin of potash and phosphorus they contain, you leave to those who come after you a wide waste of broom sedge and stunted pines—a heritage of briars, and gullies, and rotting stumps.

But let us reason upon it. You will be wiser and more prudent than that. You will see that while there is some money in cotton and tobacco, there is in little true wealth and power, little of that which makes nations great and keeps them so. The South has had no been equal to the West in the production of articles of prime necessity. Mankind would be better off if frost or worms should destroy every tobacco plant that sprouts this spring.

Cotton is a very important textile; but nations were clad, and well clad, before Eli Whitney's spinning machine. The cotton gin, and the back of the field, not skimming and despoiling them. Enjoying the best climate and plowing the best soil on the continent, the southern slave imported bread, drank imported wine, gave his hands imported tools, and his children were clothed in imported goods.

He imported a horse that had traveled a thousand miles southward to find a purchaser. When such a people went to war with States that fed and clothed them, the result was inevitable. John Jay, with his south legion could lead no army to the change of the North at Appomattox Court-House, but he could not have made it impossible.

In profound peace, with a strong, silent, vigilant man at the wheel, the country is entering upon a period of material prosperity and development that will be more amazing than the magnitude and the obstinacy of the recent strife. What the South wants above all other things, is not disfranchisement or enfranchisement, or a new constitution, but a new man.

For good middling, but an agricultural system that is just, true and lasting. Her land has had no Sabbath; there has been no restoration. The balance between the living and the dead products of farming is unequal and unequal, and as she does not know how to restore it, she is in a state of ruin.

A lost fertility must be restored. That savagery of broom-sedge and briar-thicket must be broken up. The purchase of a few thousand tons of guano will not work the desired change. Those phosphatic stones on Ashley River alone will not do it. The South thinks she needs manufactures—and so she does. But artisans and operatives will not move there till good machinery is introduced.

These will not be more abundant till there are more good bays and well-designed farmyards; till those poor, wild cows are replaced with Durhams, and Herefords, and Alderneys; till those razor-back hogs are killed, and the places they fill with fatter chickens, and more of them; till potatoes, and cabbages, and apples are cheaper. Cotton always was a weak king. He was full of pride, and vanity, and weakness. He urged his subjects into a unequal strife, and then told yesterday that some twenty had been taken to the army and supplied with Colt's shooters. We learnt this morning that these are some of Holden's "unlucky" intended for the "rebels." Our "Gov." has before his eyes the martial figure of Brownlow and is bent on achieving a reputation quite equal to his great exemplar. "Let us watch and wait."—*Ral. Sentinel.*

NEW RAILROADS.—The bill chartering a road from Plymouth to Wilmington—and the bill chartering a road from Edenton to Suffolk—have passed their third readings in the Senate, and go to the House for passage. We have no doubt of the passage of these bills through the House.

WAR.—The new rebellion in Alamance county shall be suppressed, peacefully if it may, *forcibly if it must*. This is what "Gov." Holden says. His paper this morning, in a new rebellion in Alamance county, says that some twenty had been taken to the army and supplied with Colt's shooters. We learnt this morning that these are some of Holden's "unlucky" intended for the "rebels." Our "Gov." has before his eyes the martial figure of Brownlow and is bent on achieving a reputation quite equal to his great exemplar. "Let us watch and wait."—*Ral. Sentinel.*

CONTEST OF PORTSMOUTH.—The census of the city of Portsmouth, Va., taken by a committee of the council, shows a total of 10,534 population—whites 6,797, and blacks 3,747.

A young lady in Staunton keeps a list of her male acquaintances in a pocket diary and calls it her *him book*.

From the New York Tribune.

Hardly a Southern paper reaches us but has editorial comment of some sort on the prospective crop of 1869. It is generally conceded that it will be large if the season is at all favorable.

Some editors have the specialty of writing that character last night. Yesterday a motion was made in the Senate authorizing the sheriffs of any county to call on the Governor for the use of troops to assist Sheriff's whenever deemed necessary.

Mr. Hangerford, Republican, thought the resolution unnecessary, and moved to lay it on the table. The motion was sustained—yeas 16, nays 12.

On the motion for the reconsideration of the fifth amendment yesterday morning, the resolution was sustained, and the vote was taken on the first passage and defeated by the following vote: Republicans voting for adoption eight; Democrats voting for adoption seven; Republicans voting against adoption seven; Democrats voting against adoption seven; Republicans absent and doing the vote eight. Thus the Fifteenth Amendment is after its passage by a Democratic House of Representatives.

Indiana Special Elections.